



Rancho Santa Fe Fire Protection District

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FIRE PLAN CHECK CORRECTION

List for Single Family Residences, Duplexes, and Garages

Date: _____ County Plan Check #: _____ RSF Plan Check # _____

Project Name: _____ Address: _____

Corrections circled are to be made on the plans before Fire Approval will be issued. The approval of plans and specifications does not permit the violation of any section of the Rancho Santa Fe Protection District Fire Code, County Ordinances, or State law. The following list does not necessarily include all errors and omissions.

To facilitate rechecking, please identify, next to each circled item, the sheet of the plans upon which the correction has been made.

RETURN THIS CORRECTION LIST WITH THE CORRECTED PLANS

Note: If new plans are provided when resubmitting, return at least one copy of the original stamped and checked set.

A. PLAN REQUIREMENTS:

1. Three sets of plans required:

- Two sets of County Red stamped original building plans.
- One additional plan of a photo copied County Red stamped plan to be submitted to the fire department.
- Completed County mitigation form.

2. Due to the number and/or complexity of corrections, before Fire sign-off will be given, corrections should be made on the originals and run new prints.

3. Corrections can **NOT** be made on stamped plans. **NO RED Ink** or clouding is allowed.

4. Identify rooms and specify use.

5. Define all symbols and shaded areas, etc. used on the plans.

6. See notes/remarks made on one set of plans. Return marked set with new/revised sets after you have complied with the requirements on the marked set of plans. Red marks on plans are part of this comments list.

7. The Fire District will require the following conditions be placed on the project: Detailed information regarding Fire District Ordinances can be found on the District's web site at: <http://www.rsf-fire.org/prevention>, under fire prevention.

8. Unless a specific code is given; all codes referenced by Sections are from The County of San Diego's 2017 Consolidated Fire Code and Rancho Santa Fe Fire Protection District Ordinance 2017-01.

B. PLOT PLAN & SITE REQUIREMENTS:

_____ 1. **SITE INSPECTION (Note on plot plan):** Site inspection may reveal conditions which have changed since plan review. When such discrepancies arise, field inspection shall take precedence. [RSFFPD: if not noted, use our stamp]

_____ 2. **REQUIRED FIRE HYDRANT SYSTEMS (§ CFC 507.5.1) (Note and show fire hydrant location on plot plan):**
Where a portion of the facility or building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction is more than

400 feet (122 m) from a fire hydrant on a fire apparatus access road, as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the facility or building, on-site fire hydrants and mains shall be provided where required by the fire code official.

Exception: For Group R-3 and Group U occupancies, *equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3*, the distance requirement shall be *not more than* 600 feet (183 m).

3. ROAD PHASING REQUIREMENT FOR SINGLE FAMILY DWELLINGS ON EXISTING LEGAL PARCELS (§ 503.2.1.1) (Note and show improvement area on plot plan):

(a) The fire access roadway requirement for widening an existing, improved and paved fire apparatus roadway shall be as provided in Table 503.2.1.1. The fire access roadway shall be constructed to extend from the property line to the nearest public or private road.

TABLE 503.2.1.1 - PHASING REQUIREMENT- Fire Apparatus Access Roadway - Single Family Dwellings

Number of Parcels Served	Unobstructed Road width	Roadways Over 600 foot Long
1-2	16-foot, paved	Turnouts every 400-foot
3-8	20-foot, paved	Turn-outs every 400-foot
9 or more	24-foot, paved	Not required

(b) The access roadway shall not be required to be improved for a non-habitable accessory structure or a residential addition or remodel less than 500 square feet if the access roadway has already been improved and paved to a minimum width of 20 feet. If the roadway is less than 20 feet wide, the roadway shall be widened to 20 feet. The preceding addition or remodel exception is limited to one permit addition or remodel per three-year period from the date of the last permit approval.

4. SECURITY GATES (§ 503.6) (Note and show gate location on plot plan): No person shall install a security gate or security device across a fire access roadway without the fire code official's approval. An automatic gate across a fire access roadway or driveway shall be equipped with an approved emergency key-operated switch overriding all command functions and opening the gate. A gate accessing more than four residences or residential lots or a gate accessing hazardous institutional, educational or assembly occupancy group structure, shall also be equipped with an approved emergency traffic control-activating strobe light sensor or other device approved by the fire code official, which will activate the gate on the approach of emergency apparatus. An automatic gate shall be provided with a battery back-up or manual mechanical disconnect in case of power failure. An automatic gate shall meet fire department policies deemed necessary by the fire code official for rapid, reliable access. When required by the fire code official, an automatic gate in existence at the time of adoption of this chapter is required to install an approved emergency key-operated switch or other mechanism approved by the fire code official, at an approved location, which overrides all command functions and opens the gate. A property owner shall comply with this requirement within 90 days of receiving written notice to comply. Where this section requires an approved key-operated switch, it may be dual-keyed or equipped with dual switches provided to facilitate access by law enforcement personnel. All gates providing access from a road to a driveway shall be located a minimum of 30 feet from the nearest edge of the roadway and shall be at least two feet wider than the width of the traffic lane(s) serving the gate. Electric gate openers, where provided, shall be listed in accordance with UL 325. Gates intended for automatic operation shall be designed, constructed and installed to comply with the requirements of ASTM F2200.

5. KEY BOXES (§ 506.1) (Note on plot plan): Where access to or within a structure or an area is restricted because of secured openings or where immediate access is necessary for life-saving or fire-fighting purposes, the fire code official is authorized to require a key box to be installed in an approved location. The key box shall be of an approved type listed in accordance with UL 1037, and shall contain keys to gain necessary access as required by the fire code official.

6. MARKING, FIRE APPARATUS ROADS (§ 503.3) (Note on plot plan): When required by the fire code official, approved signs or other approved notices shall be provided for fire apparatus access roads to identify such roads or prohibit the obstruction thereof. Signs or notices shall be maintained in a clean and legible condition at all times and be replaced or repaired when necessary to provide adequate visibility. All new public roads, all private roads within major subdivisions and all private road easements serving four or more parcels shall be named. Road name signs shall comply with County of San Diego Department of Public Works Design Standard #DS-13.

7. EMERGENCY KEY ACCESS (§506.1.3) (Note on plot plan): All central station-monitored fire detection systems and fire sprinkler systems shall have an approved emergency key access box on site in an approved location. The owner or occupant shall provide and maintain current keys for any structure for fire department placement in the box and shall notify the fire department in writing when the building is re-keyed.

8. ROADWAY RADIUS (§ 503.2.4) (Show on plot plan): The horizontal inside radius of a fire apparatus access road shall comply with the County public and private road standards approved by the Board of Supervisors. The horizontal inside radius for a private residential driveway shall be a minimum of 28 feet, as measured on the inside edge of the improvement width or as approved by the fire code official. The length of vertical curves of fire apparatus access roads shall not be less than 100 feet, or as approved by the fire code official.

9. DEAD ENDS (§ 503.2.5) (Show turnaround on plot plan): All dead-end fire access roads in excess of 150 feet in length shall be provided with approved provisions for turning around emergency apparatus. A cul-de-sac shall be provided in residential areas where the access roadway serves more than 2 structures. The minimum unobstructed radius width for a cul-de-sac in a residential area shall be 36 feet paved, 40 feet graded, or as approved by the fire code official. The fire code official shall establish a policy identifying acceptable turnarounds for various project types.

10. GRADE (§ 503.2.7) (Note and show grade on plot plan): The gradient for a fire apparatus access roadway shall not exceed 15.0%. The fire code official may allow roadway grades up to 20.0% provided that the roadway surface conforms to section 503.2.3. The fire code official may require additional mitigation measures where deemed appropriate. The angle of departure and angle of approach of a fire access roadway shall not exceed 7 degrees (12 percent) or as approved by the fire code official.

11. SURFACE (§503.2.3) (Note and show proposed material on plot plan): Fire apparatus access road shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed loads of fire apparatus (not less than 75,000 lbs. unless authorized by the FAHJ) and shall be provided with an approved paved surface so as to provide all-weather driving capabilities. The paving and sub-base shall be installed to the standards specified in the County of San Diego Parking Design Manual. A residential driveway constructed of 3½" Portland cement concrete may be installed on any slope up to 20% provided that slopes over 15% have a deep broom finish perpendicular to the direction of travel or other approved surface to enhance traction.

12. DIMENSIONS (§ 503.2.1) (Note and show proposed width on plot plan): The dimensions of fire apparatus access roads shall be in accordance with the following:

- (a) Fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed improved width of not less than 24 feet, except for single-family residential driveways serving no more than two single-family dwellings, which shall have a minimum of 16 feet of unobstructed improved width. Any of the following, which have separated lanes of one-way traffic: gated entrances with card readers, guard stations or center medians, are allowed, provided that each lane is not less than 14 feet wide.
- (b) Fire apparatus access roads that are public or private roads which are provided or improved as a result of a Tentative Map, Tentative Parcel Map or a Major/Minor Use Permit shall have the dimensions as set forth by the County of San Diego Standards for Public and Private Roads.
- (c) All fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 13 feet 6 inches.
- (d) Vertical clearances or road widths shall be increased when the fire code official determines that vertical clearances or road widths are not adequate to provide fire apparatus access.
- (e) Vertical clearances or road width may be reduced when the fire code official determines the reduction does not impair access by fire apparatus. In cases where the vertical clearance has been reduced, approved signs shall be installed and maintained indicating the amount of vertical clearance.

The standard cross-slope shall be 2 percent; minimum cross-slope shall be 1 percent; maximum cross-slope shall be 5 percent.

13. ADDRESS NUMBERS (§ 505.1) (Note on plot plan): Approved numbers and/or addresses shall be placed on all new and existing buildings and at appropriate additional locations, plainly visible and legible from the street or roadway fronting the property when approaching from either direction. The numbers shall contrast with their background and shall meet the following minimum size standards: 4" high with a ½" stroke for residential buildings, 6" high with a ½" stroke for commercial and multi-residential buildings and 12" high with a 1" stroke for industrial buildings. Additional numbers shall be required where deemed necessary by the fire code official, such as rear

access doors, building corners and entrances to commercial centers. The fire code official may establish different minimum sizes for numbers for various categories of projects. Address identification shall be maintained.

- _____ **14. EASMENT ADDRESS SIGNS (§ 505.3): (Note on plot plan):** A road easement which is not named differently from the roadway from which it originates shall have an address sign installed and maintained listing all street numbers occurring on that easement. The sign shall be located where the easement intersects the named roadway. The numbers on the sign shall contrast with the background and have a minimum height of 4" and a minimum stroke of ½".
- _____ **15. HOSE PULL- FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS (§ 503.1) (Show hose pull path of travel on plot plan):** Fire apparatus access roads, including private residential driveways, shall be required for every building hereafter constructed when any portion of an exterior wall of the first story is located more than 150 feet from the closest point of fire department vehicle access. Fire apparatus access roads, except private residential driveways, shall be provided and maintained for purposes of rapid and reliable fire apparatus access and for unobstructed traffic circulation for evacuation or relocation of civilians during a wildfire or other emergency. Fire apparatus access roads shall be provided and maintained in compliance with this section and the most recent edition and any amendments thereto, of public and private road standards as adopted by the County of San Diego (San Diego County Standards for Private Roads and Public Roads, San Diego County Department of Public Works). The fire code official may modify the requirements of this section if the modification provides equivalent access.
- _____ **16. BRIDGES AND ELEVATED SURFACES (§ 503.2.6) (Note on plot plan):** Where a bridge or an elevated surface is part of a fire apparatus access road, the bridge shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with AASHTO HB-17. Bridges and elevated surfaces shall be designed for a live load sufficient to carry the imposed loads of fire apparatus. Vehicle load limits and clearance limitations shall be posted at both entrances to bridges when required by the fire code official. Where elevated surfaces designed for emergency vehicle use are adjacent to surfaces which are not designed for such use, approved barriers, approved signs or both shall be installed and maintained when required by the fire code official.
- _____ **17. BRIDGES WITH ONE TRAFFIC LANE (503.2.6.1) (Note on plot plan):** When approved by the fire code official, private bridges providing access to not more than two residential dwellings may have one 12-foot-wide travel lane; however, it shall provide for unobstructed visibility from one end to the other, and turnouts shall be provided at both ends.
- _____ **18. TRAFFIC CALMING DEVICES (§ 503.4.1) (Note on plot plan):** Traffic calming devices (including, but not limited to, speed bumps, speed humps, speed control dips, etc.) shall be prohibited unless approved by the fire code official.
- _____ **19. RESPONSE MAP UPDATES (§ 505.5) (Note on plot plan):** Any new development which necessitates updating emergency response maps due to new structures, hydrants, roadways or similar features shall be required to provide map updates in a format compatible with current department mapping services and shall be charged a reasonable fee for updating all response maps.
- _____ **20. FUEL MODIFICATION (§ 4907.2) (Note and show zones on plot plan):** A fuel modification zone shall be required around every building that is designed primarily for human habitation or use or a building designed specifically to house farm animals. Decks, sheds, gazebos, freestanding open-sided shade covers and similar accessory structures less than 250 square feet and 30 feet or more from a dwelling, and fences more than 5 feet from a dwelling, are not considered structures for the establishment of a fuel modification zone. A fuel modification zone shall comply with the following:
- (a) When a building or structure in a hazardous fire area is located 100 feet or more from the property line, the person owning or occupying the building or structure shall maintain a fuel modification zone within 100 feet of the building or structure. The area within 50 feet of a building or structure shall be cleared of vegetation that is not fire resistant and re-planted with fire-resistant plants. In the area between 50 to 100 feet from a building, all dead and dying vegetation shall be removed. Native vegetation may remain in this area provided that the vegetation is modified so that combustible vegetation does not occupy more than 50% of the square footage of this area. Weeds and annual grasses shall be maintained at a height not to exceed 6 inches. The chips from chipping of vegetation that is done on-site may remain if the chips are dispersed so they do not exceed 6 inches in depth. Trees may remain in both areas provided that the horizontal distance between crowns of adjacent trees and crowns of trees and structures is not less than 10 feet. See Figure 4907.2.

- (b) When a building or structure in a hazardous fire area is setback less than 100 feet from the property line, the person owning or occupying the building or structure shall meet the requirements in subsection (a) above, to the extent possible, in the area between the building or structure and the property line.
- (c) The building official and the FAHJ may provide lists of prohibited and recommended plants.
- (d) The fuel modification zone shall be located entirely on the subject property unless approved by the FAHJ. This required fuel modification zone may be reduced as allowed in subsection (b) above or increased as required by a fire protection plan.

There is no guarantee or assurance that compliance with these standards will prevent damage or destruction of structures by wildland fire in all cases.

21. STRUCTURE SET BACK FROM SLOPE (§ 4907.1.3) (Note and show top of slope setback on plot plan):

Single-story structures shall be setback a minimum 15 feet horizontally from top of slope to the farthest projection from a roof. A single-story structure shall be less than 12 feet above grade. A two-story structure shall be setback a minimum of 30 feet horizontally from top of slope to the farthest projection from a roof. Structures greater than two stories may require a greater setback when the slope is greater than 2 to 1.

22. GENERAL FIRE SETBACKS (§ 4907.1.1) (Show All Setbacks and Property Lines):

Buildings and structures shall be setback a minimum of 30 feet from property lines and biological open space easements unless the County Zoning Ordinance requires a greater minimum. When the property line abuts a roadway the setback shall be measured from the centerline of the roadway.

Exception: When both the building official and the FAHJ determine that the hazard from a wildland fire is not significant or when the terrain, parcel size or other constraints on the parcel make the required setback infeasible, the building official may allow the setback to be less than 30 feet when allowed by the Zoning Ordinance.

23. LANDSCAPE PLANS (§ 4907.4) (Note on plot plan):

New residential custom homes, production tract homes, multi-family residential and commercial buildings shall submit landscape plans to the Rancho Santa Fe Fire Protection District and obtain approval for the plan prior to the framing inspection. Landscape plan submittals shall include a readable scale, the delineation of a 100-foot fuel modification zone, depiction of existing vegetation, all irrigated areas, a plant legend with both botanical and common names and identification of all plant material symbols.

24. LANDSCAPING INSTALLATION (§ 4907.4.2) (Note on plot plan):

All landscaping shall be installed prior to final inspection for issuance of certificate of occupancy.

25. LOCATION OF LPG TANK, ABOVE GROUND STORAGE (CFC, Table 6104.3) (Note and show tank locations on plot plan.):

The minimum separation between containers and buildings, public ways or lines of adjoining property that can be built upon is: 10 feet for containers 125 gallons to 500 gallons; 25 feet for containers 501 to 2,000 gallons.

26. CLEARANCE TO COMBUSTIBLES (§ CFC 6107.3) (Note on plot plan):

Weeds, grass, brush, trash and other combustible materials shall be kept not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) from LP-gas tanks or containers.

C. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND FEATURES

1. AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS – WHERE REQUIRED (§ 903.2) (Note on plot plan):

Approved automatic fire sprinkler systems shall be installed in all new structures. For the purpose of fire sprinkler systems, buildings separated by less than 10 feet from adjacent buildings shall be considered one building. Fire barriers and partitions, regardless of rating, shall not be considered as creating separate buildings for purposes of determining fire sprinkler requirements. Mezzanines shall be included in the total square footage calculation. Third party review required prior to submittal to the Fire District.

Exceptions:

Group U occupancies not greater than 500 square feet, when the building is 20 feet or more from an adjacent structure or property line.

Accessory buildings/barns not greater than 1,000 square feet, and not otherwise considered enclosed buildings/structures, which are of ignition-resistant construction or as determined by the fire code official to not present a significant fire hazard.

Agricultural buildings constructed of wood or metal frames over which fabric or similar material is stretched, which are specifically used as green houses are exempt from the automatic sprinkler requirements unless

physically connected to other structures.

- _____ **2. AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - ADDITONS (§ 903.2.1) (Note on plot plan):** An automatic fire sprinkler system may be required to be installed throughout structures when the addition is more than 50% of the existing building or when the altered building will exceed a fire flow as calculated pursuant to section 507.3. The fire code official may require an automatic sprinkler system to be installed in buildings where no water main exists to provide the required fire flow or where a special hazard exists, such as poor access roads, steep grades and canyon rims, hazardous brush and response times greater than 5 minutes by a fire department. The fire code official may require that other protective measures be taken based on existing conditions and/or potential hazards.
- _____ **3. AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS – REMODELS OR RECONSTRUCTIONS (§ 903.2.2) (Note on plot plan):** The fire code official may require an automatic sprinkler to be installed throughout structures if a remodel or reconstruction includes significant modification to the interior or roof of the building and the cost of the installation of an automatic sprinkler system does not exceed 15 percent of the construction costs of the remodel or reconstruction, or require vacancy of the building. The fire code official may require that other protective measures be taken based on existing conditions and/or potential hazards.
- _____ **4. FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM MONITORING AND ALARMS (§ 903.4) (Note on plot plan):** Automatic sprinkler systems with 100 sprinkler heads or more protecting one- and two-family dwellings shall be monitored.
- _____ **5. ROOFING COVERING & VALLEYS (§ CBC 705A) (Note on plot plan):** Class “A” Very High Fire Hazard Areas
 - (a) Roof gutters –Prevent debris accumulation
 - (b) Replacement – more than 50% or more 2,500 square feet roof area
- _____ **6. ATTIC VENTILATION (§ CBC 706A) (Note on plot plan and roof plan):** Prevent intrusion of flame and embers (ember resistant “ER” approved models only) into the attic.
- _____ **7. EAVE OR CORNICE VENTS (§ CBC 706A.3) (Note on plot plan):** Not allowed in exterior overhang areas
 - (a) Eave protection –shall be protected by ignition resistant materials
- _____ **8. SPARK ARRESTERS (§ 603.6.6) (Note on plot plan):** All structures having a chimney, flue or stovepipe attached to a fireplace, stove, barbecue or other solid or liquid fuel burning equipment or device shall have the chimney, flue or stovepipe equipped with an approved spark arrester. An approved spark arrester is a device intended to prevent sparks from escaping into the atmosphere, constructed of welded or woven wire mesh, 12-gauge thickness or larger, with openings no greater than ½ inch, or other alternative material the FAHJ determines provides equal or better protection.
- _____ **9. GLAZING MATERIALS (§ CBC 708A.2.1) (Note in actual window schedule for EVERY window):** One pane tempered on dual pane windows
- _____ **10. VINYL WINDOWS (CBC 708A.2.1) (Note on plot plan and window schedule):** Must meet the following characteristics:
 - (a) Frame and sash are comprised of vinyl material with welded corners
 - (b) Metal reinforcement in the interlock area.
 - (c) Glazed with insulating glass, annealed or tempered
 - (d) One pane tempered of dual pane window(s)
- _____ **11. SKYLIGHTS (§ CBC 708A.2.1) (Note in window schedule):** One pane tempered Glass
- _____ **12. EXTERIOR WALLS (§ CBC 707A.3) (Note on plot plan):** Shall be noncombustible, ignition-resistant materials
 - (a) Exterior wall covering – shall extend from the top the foundation and terminate at roof
 - (b) Repair/Replacement of exterior wall –less than 30 feet from property line
 - (c) Exterior wall Vents - prevent intrusion of flame and embers into the structure

- _____ **13. EXTERIOR DOORS (§ CBC 708A.3) (Note on plot plan):** Approved noncombustible construction or 20 minute rated
- _____ **14. COMBUSTIBLE FENCES AND OTHER COMBUSTIBLE ATTACHMENTS TO STRUCTURES (§ CBC 7A) (Note on plot plan):** Fences and other structures less than five feet from a building – non-combustible
- _____ **15. SMOKE ALARMS - NEW CONSTRUCTION (§ CFC 907.2.11.6) (Note on plot plan and electrical sheets) (Show smoke alarms on floor plan):** In new construction and in newly classified Group R-3.1 occupancies, required smoke alarms shall receive their primary power from the building wiring where such wiring is served from a commercial source and shall be equipped with a battery backup. Smoke alarms shall emit a signal when the batteries are low. Wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than those required for overcurrent protection.
- _____ **16. INTERCONNECTION – (§ CFC 907.2.11.5) (Note this on the Electrical Plan)** Where more than one smoke alarm is required to be installed within an individual *dwelling unit* or *sleeping unit* in Group R or I-1 occupancies, the smoke alarm shall be interconnected in such a manner that the activation of one alarm will activate all of the alarms in the individual unit. The alarm shall be clearly audible in all bedrooms over background noise levels with all intervening doors closed.
- _____ **17. SMOKE ALARM – EXISTING BUILDINGS (§ CFC 1103.8.3) (Note on plot plan and electrical sheets):** Smoke alarms are permitted to be solely battery operated in existing buildings where construction is not taking place, in buildings that are not served from a commercial power source, and in existing areas of buildings undergoing alterations or repairs that do not result in the removal of interior walls or ceiling finishes exposing the structure, unless there is an attic, crawl space or basement available that could provide access for building wiring without the removal of interior finishes.
- _____ **18. CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS-FUEL BURNING APPLIANCES & FUEL-BURNING FIREPLACES (§ CFC 915.1.2) (Note on plot plan and electrical sheets):** Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in dwelling units in the following locations: Outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms. On every occupiable level of a dwelling unit, including basements. Where a fuel burning appliance is located within a bedroom or its attached bathroom, carbon monoxide detection shall be installed within the bedroom.
- _____ **19. CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS-SLEEPING UNITS (§ CFC 915.2.2) (Note on plot plan and electrical sheets): (Applicable to hotel room)** Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in sleeping units:
- Exception: Carbon monoxide detection shall be allowed to be installed outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the sleeping unit where the sleeping unit or its attached bathroom does not contain a fuel-burning appliance and is not served by a forced air furnace.
- _____ **20. CONSTRUCTION METHODS FOR EXTERIOR WILDFIRE EXPOSURE (§ CBC 703A.7) (Note on plot plan):** **Wildland Urban Interface Special Building Construction Regulations** are located in the 2016 California Building Code and amendments for the County of San Diego for the following construction features:
- a) SFM Standard 12-7A-1 Exterior Wall Siding and Sheathing
 - b) SFM Standard 12-7A-2 Exterior Windows
 - c) SFM Standard 12-7A-3 Under Eave
 - d) SFM Standard 12-7A-4 Decking
 - e) SFM Standard 12-7A-5 Ignition-Resistant Building Materials

